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MASTER THESIS REPORT

# IP over Bluetooth Low Energy in the Contiki OS

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## **Abstract**

Bluetooth low energy (BLE) has since its inclusion in Bluetooth v4.0 standard emerged as a contender for weaving sensors and other devices into the fast developing Internet of Things. Using low power IP features is an essential part of an efficient IoT. The BLE and 6LoWPAN provide such features and have been emerging in technologies.

Contiki is a tiny, low-power, operating system with built in support for the 6LoWPAN standard and other networking protocols. In this thesis, a port for Contiki to the nRF52 is evaluated with two applications utilizing IP over BLE on the nRF52832 SoC.

## List of abbreviations

- BLE - Bluetooth Low Energy or Bluetooth Smart
- IPv6 - Internet Protocol version 6
- GATT - Generic Attribute Profile
- GAP - Generic Access Profile
- CoAP - Constrained Application Protocol
- RPL - Routing Protocol for Low-power and lossy networks
- SICS - Swedish Institute of Computer Science
- IoT - Internet of Things
- 6LoWPAN - IPv6 over Low-power Personal Area Network
- MAC - Media Access Protocol
- MCU - Microcontroller Unit

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# 1 Background

Since Bluetooth low energy (BLE) was included in the Bluetooth v4.0 standard in 2010, it has emerged as a strong contender in the fast developing Internet of Things. In particular, small devices and weaving sensors have been utilizing BLE. Part of BLEs quick entry can be subscribed to its natural, tight integration with classic Bluetooth within the same protocol stack. Bluetooth classics existing presence in PCs and smartphones promote manufacturers to opt for BLE in favor of rival technologies, when considering connectivity and networking options to link products to the IoT.

The momentum for BLE-connected IoT is gathering, with the recent introduction of the Low-power IP feature, via the Internet Protocol Support Profile (IPSP), to Bluetooth v4.2. This feature paves the way for direct IPv6/6LoWPAN connections between the devices and the Internet. Nordic Semiconductors nRF51 and nRF52 series provide a proprietary, free-of-charge BLE protocol stack, in the form of a precompiled and linked firmware library.

The API usually lies around the Generic Attribute Profile (GATT) layer, above which application-specific profiles, e.g., a weight scale profile with weight scale and body composition services, are implemented by the application developer. Low power systems are an important piece of the IoT. The open source project Contiki OS has been the choice of many IoT projects due to its compact, high-quality IPv6/6LoWPAN stack, which can be used with IoT routing protocol RPL and application-layer protocols CoAP and MQTT. Below the network layer, the dominant radio technology used by Contiki platforms is the PHY layer of the open standard IEEE 802.15.4 which is the combined with a rich set of MAC protocols.

## 1.1 Technical background

### 1.1.1 Contiki

Contiki is a lightweight operating systems designed for embedded systems and sensor networks.

### 1.1.2 Proto threads

Protothreads in the Contiki system are software based threads written in C. The threads are aimed for extremely low memory constrained systems and can be used with or without an RTOS. [1] Proto threads are particularly efficient at running linear code while also saving memory by omitting thread stacks. All threads share a stack and context switching rewinds the stack. Local variables are therefore not preserved between between blocks. Blocking calls in nested functions are made by spawning new proto threads.

The ContikiMAC is a radio duty cycle media access control protocol which uses principles behind low-power listening but increases power efficiency.

### 1.1.3 BLE

Bluetooth Low Energy (or Bluetooth Smart) was introduced as Wibree by Nokia in 2006 [4] and merged into the main Bluetooth standard in 2010 when the Bluetooth Core Specification Version 4.0 was adopted. It is defined as a WPAN (wireless personal area network) meaning it is designed to work on short range personal devices such as heart rate monitors, smart watches, insulin dispensers. The current version supports a myriad of application profiles for similar devices by default.

### 1.1.4 GATT

The Attribute Profile defines rules how data is accessed from a peer device.[6] Data stored within an attribute server which an attribute client can read and write. Clients send queries to the server and recives response messages which it can use to read/write any attribute on the server.

The protocol defines six types of messages: requests from client to server, responses from server for a request from client, commands without response from the client, notifications from the server to the client without response, indications from server to client and responses from client to indications from server. Each attribute has a unique handle id to separate attributes, a type to identify the data and a value for the data. Attributes can require authentication as defined by the protocol. These requirements can not be discovered without an error in response to an attempt to access the attribute.

In the layer above the attribute profile lies the Generic Attribute Profile which defines the types of attributes and how they are used. One profile may contain one or many services. Services are divided into primary and secondary services. Primary services can contain secondary services that are used by the primaries. Services consist of one or more characteristics which have properties to the value, a single value and one or more descriptors. In 3 we see the structure of a profile and its constitution.

The Application layer, above the GATT, defines specifications for the attribute groups defined in GATT.

### 1.1.5 GAP

In order to maintain the connection to services, the Generic Access Profile defines how the to discover, connect and bond to, devices. The layer also enables privacy by using resolvable private addresses which are constantly changed while advertising in order to avoid being identified. In order to be able to connect to devices that seeks privacy, the GAP specifies how to resolve the private addresses and how to connect.

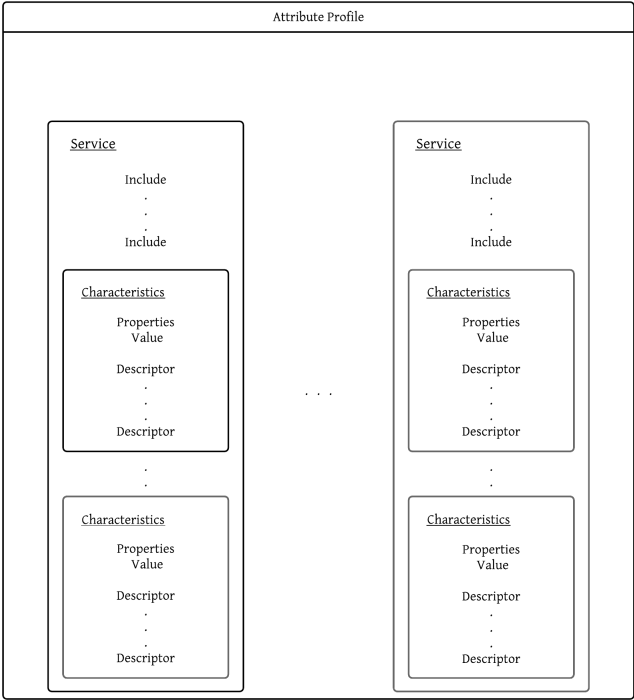


Figure 1: GATT

### 1.1.6 IPSP

Internet Protocol Support Profile enables BLE to send IPv6 packets over BLE transport and is compatible with Bluetooth core specification v4.1 and above.[7] IPSP defines two roles: node and router. The router node is used for devices that can route IPv6 packets. The node role is for any device which may originate application packets or any node that consume application packets. Also, the node contains the IPSS (Internet Protocol Support Service) which uses GATT to allow discovery of the node. Devices can use both roles if they can both route and need to handle packets.

### 1.1.7 6LoWPAN

IPv6 over low power personal area networks utilises encapsulation and header compression mechanisms to send IPv6 packets through IEEE 802.15.4 networks. IEEE 802.15.4 is a standard which specifies the physical layer and the media access control. Developed by the 6LoWPAN IETF group.

### 1.1.8 nRF52832

The nRF52832 SoC from Nordic Semiconductors provides hardware features such as a 2.4GHz radio, supporting Bluetooth Smart, ANT and proprietary RF (i.e. Gazel). The system features 512 kB flash memory and 64 kB RAM, the 32-bit ARM Cortex-M4F MCU, configurable analog and digital I/O mapping, GPIO, 3 master/slave SPI, 2 I2C, AES hardware encryption and automatic power management.[2]

The hardware supplied for this thesis is two nRF52 Preview DK boards. This DK supplies all RF features, 4 LEDs, 4 hardware buttons, coin-cell battery holder, micro USB connector for power supply and flashing capabilities, pins for measuring power consumption, port for external programming/debugging, Arduino Uno Rev. 3 compatible connector for use with 3rd party shields and an NFC antenna.

The software architecture features a separation between the SoC and the application layer called SoftDevice. The SoftDevice can be chosen to supply a set of features and ensures that applications can be coded and debugged independently of the protocol stack, reducing development efforts and bugs and their complexity.

## 1.2 Nordic Semiconductor Smartphone Apps

Nordic Semiconductors supply a series of Android apps designed to test the nRF series both with and without example applications attached. The nRF Master Control Panel shows available BLE connections and supports bonding. It also provides a view of services on the devices, their parameters and descriptors. The nRF Toolbox provides a series of applications to test example software provided



by Nordic Semiconductors. The applications utilize standard Bluetooth services such as heart rate monitors, blood pressure monitors and proximity sensors.

## 2 Introduction

## 3 Purpose

In order to know if the nrf52 port made by nordic semiconductors is efficient and useful, a series of programs will be made to evaluate the port and platform combination.

### 3.1 The Contiki port

The Contiki port for the nRF52 development kit preview version is made and maintained by Bober Wojciech at Nordic Semiconductors. [11] The port includes support for the boards buttons, LEDs, system clock and timers, UART, Watchdog, hardware RNG, RTT I/O, temperature sensor, IPV6 and the slave mode for BLE. The port does not include the BLE master mode which means that communication between two nodes needs to happen through IPV6 traffic through a routing device using the IPSP for BLE. It does not support the IPV4 network stack.

It is designed around the nRF5 IoT SDK which is required to compile all parts. The SDK also supplies the required SoftDevice to handle BLE. The port support the two DKs, PCA10040 and PCA10036.

## 4 Method

### 4.1 Process

Half the time was spent on gathering data and on experimenting to learn the platform and relevant technologies.

Tasks

- Use the GATT API of the SDK to implement a standard BLE application profile
- Two applications will be implemented that use BLE to transmit IP packets using IPSP
- Evaluate the application implementations using the Nordic nRF Toolbox app for smartphones
- Compare BLE and 6LoWPAN using the toolbox

## 4.2 Optimizations

Performance optimization will be measured on power consumption, speed of transmission and memory footprint.

## 5 Application implementation

The implementations will consist of two version of a model of a code lock. The nodes will be a certification agent and one or more access points(keypads controlling a door.) Two implementations will be made, one with DLTS and one without. Performance testing is done primarily on throughput.

IPSP over BLE on Android API?

### 5.1 CoAP

CoAP Constrained Application Protocol is a way to share data over severely memory and processing constrained networks. This is done by reducing the overhead for each packet and also lowering the payload size. One CoAP message should be able to properly fit into a single IP packet, and datagram, and thus avoids packet fragmentation. [9]

### 5.2 DTLS

The transport layer security (TLS) originated DTLS (Datagram TLS) protocol allows client/server applications to communicate in a way that is designed to prevent eavesdropping, tampering, or message forgery. [10] The protocol assures equivalent security guarantees. DTLS must be run over a reliable transport channel such as TCP. The protocol can thus not be used to secure unreliable datagram traffic.

## 6 Results and Discussion

### 6.1 Optimizations

### 6.2 Measurements

### 6.3 Analysis

### 6.4 Discussion

## 7 Future work

## 8 Summary

## 9 Acknowledgements

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